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Execution of 150 United Nations POW's.

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1. In late December 1950, one hundred and fifty United Nations POW's, captured when the United Nations troops retreated from North Korea in late 1950, were killed by an unidentified North Korean army unit. The POW's were confined in the pits of the Samshin coal mine at YD-490278, near Miruk-tong (125-53, 39-04)(YD-4928). They were shot and then buried in the pits.

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POW Camp in Sŏngp'yŏng.

2. In mid-July 1952 a POW camp with 100 United States and 500 ROK prisoners was in a former school building and nearby houses in Sŏngp'yŏng (approximately 127-18, 38-46)(CT-519914). A daily ration of 500 grams of grain was issued to each prisoner. Clothing and bedding had not been issued. United States and ROK prisoners received the same treatment. The prisoners were given ideological lectures, and ROK prisoners who were converted were taken into the North Korean army and called "liberated soldiers."

Death of a United States Pilot Near Suryŏ-ri.

3. On 23 July 1952 a United States aircraft, shot down by the Independent Anti-Aircraft Battalion, 3 Division, crashed at CU-692260, north of Suryŏ-ri (127-29, 39-04) (CU-6925). The pilot parachuted to the ground near the plane and was captured by North Korean troops from the 19 Anti-Aircraft Regiment. The pilot was taken to the headquarters of the regiment and turned over to an officer and three privates from the Independent Anti-Aircraft Battalion to be taken to battalion headquarters. On the way the pilot died. He was buried at CU-677221, southwest of Suryŏ-ri.

POW Camp Near Pukchin.

4. In early August 1952 a POW camp with 1,600 ROK and 400 other United Nations prisoners was in two former school buildings at YE-332531, west of Pukchin (125-45, 40-12)(YE-3453).² The ROK prisoners were in the larger building, a two-story brick structure, 80 meters long, 9 meters wide, and 12 meters high. The other United Nations prisoners were in the smaller building, a flat cement structure 25 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 8 meters high. A daily ration of 600 grams of rice and 200 grams of sorghum was issued to each of the prisoners. The ration was often cut because of shortages. The prisoners wore North Korean army uniforms and cloth shoes. Some of them worked at transporting machine parts to the Unsan gold mine at YE-329538 and others worked in the mine, in two shifts of twelve hours each.

Interrogation Camp Near Hach'u-dong.

5. In August and September 1952 a POW camp where United Nations and ROK prisoners were interrogated was at YD-421340, south of Hach'u-dong (125-48, 39-08) (YD-4235), in buildings of a former brick factory.³ The camp was attached to the North Korean army general headquarters and was established in March 1951. Prisoners from all parts of the front were interrogated there prior to their assignment to other POW camps. On 15 August there were 150 ROK and 30 other United Nations prisoners at the camp. The number of prisoners varied because of the large turnover but averaged 150. The other United Nations prisoners were separated from the ROK prisoners and were interrogated by persons who spoke English well. When there were more prisoners to be interrogated than the camp could accommodate, the excess prisoners were sent to other camps and interrogators were dispatched to interrogate them. A daily rice ration of 700 grams was issued with supplementary rations of vegetable soup and mackerel. United Nations prisoners received bread as their main food.⁴ All prisoners wore blue fatigue uniforms and received the regular North Korean army issue of bedding and articles for every-day use. They did light work within the camp area. The commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel YI (fnu), aged 38, was a graduate of the English literature department of Nippon University in Tokyo and a native of Hwanghae Province. He was a member of the South Korean Labor Party prior to the outbreak of the war.

POW Camp at Sŏsŏng-ni.

6. On 21 September 1952 a POW camp with 2,000 ROK prisoners was in the Sŏsŏng People's School building at YD-360220 in Sŏsŏng-ni (125-43, 39-01)(YD-3522). It was a two-story concrete building. The prisoners worked in groups of 25 repairing bomb damage and received a daily ration of 700 grams of corn or rice with salt and seaweed.

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POW Camp at Kirim-ni.

7. On 21 September 1952 a POW camp with 1,500 ROK prisoners was in a red-brick, two-story school building at YD-383243 in Kirim-ni (125-45, 39-02)(YD-3824).⁵ The prisoners worked in groups of 25 repairing bomb damage and received a daily ration of 700 grams of corn or rice with salt and seaweed. 25X1

POW Camp Near Sinsong-dong.

8. On 30 September 1952 a POW camp with 3,700 ROK prisoners was in 18 dug-out shelters at the foot of a hill at YD-218513, near Sinsong-dong (125-34, 39-17)(YD-2151). The camp was two kilometers around and fenced in with barbed wire. The prisoners worked eight hours a day in addition to receiving two hours of Communist indoctrination. They were screened twice a month for potential agents to be used against South Korea.

POW Camp Near Hasŏkhwa-ri.

9. On 30 September 1952 a POW camp with 2,000 ROK prisoners was in 12 dug-out shelters near Hasŏkhwa-ri (125-36, 39-10)(YD-2538). It was established in early August 1952. The camp was one and one-half kilometers around and fenced in with barbed wire. The prisoners worked on nearby farms for eight hours a day in addition to receiving two hours of Communist indoctrination. They were screened three times a month for potential agents to be used against South Korea.

POW Camp Near Sunan.

10. On 30 September 1952 a POW camp with 3,000 ROK prisoners was in 16 dug-out shelters at the foot of a hill at YD-327412, east of Sunan (125-41, 39-12)(YD-3242).⁶ It was established in early July 1952. The camp was two and one-half kilometers around and fenced in with barbed wire. The prisoners worked six hours a day in addition to receiving two hours of Communist indoctrination. They were screened twice a month for potential agents to be used against South Korea. 25X1

POW Camp Near Sinch'ang.

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11. On 30 September 1952, a POW camp with 2,000 prisoners was at the foot of a hill near Sinch'ang (126-07, 39-24) (BU-5265). It was established in June 1952. The camp was 500 meters long, 300 meters wide, and fenced in with barbed wire. The prisoners worked six hours a day in addition to receiving two hours of Communist indoctrination. They were screened once a month for potential agents to be used against South Korea.

1. ☐ Comment. The area indicated by the coordinates is called Samsan-ni (125-53, 39-04)(YD-4928). Samsan, instead of Samshin, may be intended here. 25X1

2. ☐ Comment. Possibly same camp reported by different source ☐

3. ☐ Comment. Possibly this is the same camp reported in paragraphs 1-3 from a different source. 25X1

4. ☐ Comment. The bread was probably issued in lieu of the rice and not in addition to it. 25X1

5. ☐ Comment. Possibly this is the same camp reported in paragraphs 8-11 from a different source. 25X1

6. ☐ Comment. According to ☐ a POW Camp housing 1,000 ROK POW's was at the site of the former Sunan High School, next to a cemetery one kilometer NE of Sunan RR Station. This POW camp was moved to Sunan from Kirim-ni, P'yŏngyang, 20 July 1952, because of United Nations bombing. A ☐ comment in the report states POW Camp No. 13 at Sunan was listed among the names of POW camps in North Korea submitted by the Communist delegation to the United Nations Command Armistice Delegation on 12 July 1952. 25X1

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